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The Company's Steamship
"HAINAN."
Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above ports, TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, at Daylight.
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Hongkong, 9th May, 1901.

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A.—THORNE'S BLEND \$10.50
B.—GLENROCH, MELLOW
BLEND, a fine 'Soda'
WHISKY of great age... 10.80
C.—ABELOUR-GLENLIVET ... 12.00
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Finest Old Malt Scotch
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WATSON'S SPECIAL:—
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VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH
WHISKY 15.00
Of superb quality and great age
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, Hongkong Telegraph, and not to the Editor. Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff. Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion of all questions affecting public interest, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.]

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1901.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Treating of Plague Patients.
At the Special Meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday afternoon, as published in our columns to-day, we are glad to know that the proposal to treat plague patients, even under "proper supervision," at their own homes was vetoed.

In our opinion to have attempted such a scheme would have been disastrous, considering the evil condition of the various crowded parts of the Colony where the bulk of plague cases occur. As the President pointed out at the meeting, there is no subdivision of the houses, and conditions are all against any possibility of isolating a patient.

Dr. BELL was also against the proposal, and he said, naturally, that he entirely failed to see how a number of cases, anything from a dozen to a hundred, were going to be efficiently supervised, if treated in their own houses. A resolution against the proposal was carried with only one exception, Mr. BREWIN, who has come into prominence lately in the Sanitary Board, since Dr. HARTIGAN resigned, if we have noted correctly, Mr. BREWIN, on Dr. BELL proposing a resolution to the effect that the Board did not think the proposition advisable, broke in with the profound and luminous observation, "I think you might add unless information be forwarded."

He appears to fall very readily into the views of the highest officials of the Colony, or else he affects a maudlin sentimentality towards the Chinese. The suggestion was made by the Governor, we believe, to see if any betterment of sanitation as regards plague patients could be effected, not to have that suggestion upheld because it was put forward by His Excellency. Having been considered fully by the Sanitary Board it was decided to oppose the proposal, as it was agreed that it would be detrimental to measures for the prevention of plague.

We believe H.E. the Governor will be perfectly satisfied with the conclusion come to at the meeting, for, as we say, it was only put forward as a suggestion, to be adopted if thought good, and opposed if not approved.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE COAL DUTY.

LONDON, May 7th.
The House of Commons has agreed to the Coal duty by 333 to 227.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

The Times considers it indispensable to send fresh troops to South Africa. Letters of its correspondents show that unless the war be finished by September, it will be continued for another year.

LATER.

THE THREATENED STRIKE OF COAL MINERS.

The prospects of a strike of Coal Miners are considered remote.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

The average number of cases of typhoid in the Army in South Africa during January, February and March last, amounted to 2,086, and the average deaths 163.53.

The Boers have re-occupied Roosenekal.

SHANGHAI RACES—SPRING MEETING.

SHANGHAI, May 7th.
RACING STAKES (China Ponies).
Mr. Marius Pandur 1
Mr. Buxey's Rose of the Roses 2
Mr. Henry Morris's Snowberry 3
Time, 2:45 3/5.
AUSTRALIAN PLATE (Walers).
Mr. Four Stars' Nightmare 1
Mr. Bruce Robertson's Mother Superior 2
Mr. Jollis's Darling 3
Time, 1:55.
GRAND STAND STAKES (Chippa Ponies).
Mr. Black's Dismay 1
The Maori Dances' Vanity Fair 2
Mr. Barff's Tamale 3
Time, 2:0.

SHANGHAI, May 8th.
CHU-KA-ZA CUP (China Ponies).
Mr. John Peel's Set 1
Mr. G. H. Potts's Forest King 2
G. H. Potts's Moriturs 3
Time, 1:31 2/5.

SHANGHAI DERBY (China Ponies).
Mr. Toeg's Condon 1
Mr. Kanuck's Poronai 2
Mr. Buxey's Rose of the Roses 3
Time, 2:42 3/5.

LADIES' PURSE (China Ponies).
Mr. Duplex's The Dealer 1
Mr. Toeg's Fraser 2
Mr. Jay's Disgust 3
Time, 2:42 3/5.

RACE CLUB CUP (China Ponies).
Mr. Rodvet's Chessy 1
Mr. King's Adonis 2
Mr. Oswald's Dunlea 3
Time, 4:4.

VISITORS' CUP (China Ponies).
Mr. Kanuck's Ichimura 1
Mr. Toeg's Rio Grande 2
Mr. Robson's Loyalty 3
Time, 2:47.

FEDERATION STAKES (Walers).
Mr. Four Stars' Nightmare 1
Mr. Black's Advance 2
Mr. St. Cass's Golden Legend 3
Time, 2:31 4/5.

[The above results are published with the kind permission of the Hongkong Jockey Club.]

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—
On the 6th at 12.10 p.m. the barometer has fallen in the North, probably owing to the existence of a depression between the E. coast of China and W. Japan. The weather continues unsettled on the China coast generally, with N.E. winds in the North and S.W. winds in the South. Forecast:—Moderate S.W. winds; squally, thunder showers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A GOOD shorthand reporter is wanted, vide advertisement appearing elsewhere.
PARCELS mail, for Europe, &c., per steamship Ballantrae will close at 3 p.m. to-morrow, the 10th inst.

We note that the "China Review" has been transferred for publication to Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, to whom future communications are to be addressed.

DR. FOLET states that absinthism is the French national vice. In Ireland, landlord absinthism is said to be the cause of much of that country's distressful condition.

NOTICE.

Our Special Edition is now on sale and may be obtained on application. Price fifty cents. Intending purchasers are advised to order early. See advertisement appearing elsewhere.

THE Singapore Free Press, hears, on private but good authority, that Sir Alexander Swettenham is to go as Governor to British Guiana. This is in succession to Sir Walter Sendall, who was Governor since 27th March, 1898.

We have received the "China Review" for February and March, 1901, from the office of the China Mail. Among other articles "The Ceremony of Disinterment in China," "Macao in the Early Days" and "Poisonous Snakes in Hongkong" will be found interesting.

We shall be obliged if any subscriber on receiving his paper late, or irregularly, will write on the Wrapper of the paper the Time of delivery, etc., and forward the Wrapper to the Manager, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd., 50 Queen's Road Central. The wrapper will enable us to check the delivery copies.

A SPECIAL telegram to the Shanghai Mercury, dated London, 27th April, 8.40 p.m., says:—
The city editor of the Standard, commenting on the causes of the financial panic in Japan, says that the most permanent solution of the present difficulty is for Japan to offer a sufficient inducement to prompt foreign capitalists to

We note that iron railings are being erected round the Cricket Ground. This will be a great improvement upon the old posts and rails, which were continually out of order. We fancy, however, that the Chinese loafer will not appreciate the change, for a spiked fence will hardly make a comfortable lounge.

It may be noticed that we are publishing a gazette of interest to the shipping community generally, giving the names of officers on leave, promotions, transfers, etc.—We imagine it will be found useful by many shipping people here, who can see at a glance where their friends are at the time. We shall be much obliged for any information from our readers tending to keep the column up to date.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a special meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held at the Chamber Room, City Hall, at noon on the 27th April.—Present: Sir Thomas Jackson, (Chairman), Mr. C. S. Sharp, (Vice-Chairman), Hon. J. J. Keswick, Messrs. W. Poate, R. L. Richardson, N. A. Siebs, H. E. Tomkins, Hon. J. Thurburn, (ex officio), and R. C. Wilcox, (Secretary).

THE CHINESE TARIFF AND THE PAYMENT OF THE INDEMNITIES.

The Chairman said that the meeting had been called to discuss a very important matter. He supposed they had all read the letters from the China Association which had been circulated. There was no doubt that some of the Powers were very anxious to get their indemnity, and several of them would not object to a sacrifice of commercial interests so long as they got hold of the hard cash. One Power not much interested in sea-borne traffic would be rather glad to see an increase of the tariff, as it would help to divert some of the China trade overland. This would give her a great advantage and would work to the detriment of those Powers engaged in the maritime trade. He thought they should set their faces steadily against any increase of the tariff until there was a clear guarantee that all abuses in the levy of taxation on trade would be permanently done away with. After discussion, it was eventually decided to send the following telegram to the agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Peking before addressing one to London:—"Before wiring Chamber of Commerce, London, Chamber of Commerce Hongkong would like to know if it is true that some of the Powers are advocating immediate increase Chinese Customs Tariff with a view to facilitating raising of indemnity loan, leaving all other outstanding mercantile grievances unsettled in the meantime."

REUTER'S POLITICAL TELEGRAMS.

The Secretary said that Reuter's agent here had shown him a letter from their Shanghai agent, in which the following passage occurred:—"I shall also be glad to have a copy of the agreement with the Chamber at Hongkong and to know if you think it would pay more than it does if we increased the service from Bombay, as we may shortly do for the Daily News and Mercury here." He had looked through the records, but could find no agreement, if any existed. It was made, it made at all, in 1877, but some of the annual reports in the sixties and seventies were missing. Did the Committee think that an increase could be given for a better service? Would subscribers be prepared to pay a slightly enhanced subscription?

The Chairman said he thought that to secure an improved service they should certainly be ready to pay an increased subscription. It was one of the objects of the Chamber to secure good and early intelligence, and they should be prepared to pay an increase for a better service, even if the service was again run at a slight loss.

The Committee generally were of opinion that an augmented service was worth paying for even if it became necessary to raise terms at which the messages were supplied to subscribers. Ultimately it was left to the Secretary to find out the extent to which it was proposed to increase the number of words telegraphed and the amount of increase in the monthly subscription required by Reuter.

The following correspondence was submitted:—

THE CHINESE TARIFF.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1901.

To the Secretary,
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—I am directed by my Committee to forward to you enclosed copies of certain letters and telegrams which have passed between the Hongkong and Shanghai Branches of the China Association and the London Branch, relative to the question of Tariff Revision. It is hoped that you may be able to see fit to co-operate with the China Association in endeavouring to prevent any settlement of the question calculated to prove detrimental to British interests in China.

It will be esteemed a favour if you will be good enough to communicate to my Committee the views of the Chamber of Commerce on this most important subject, and to let them know what, if any, action it is proposed to take.

I am, Sir, Yours obediently,

(sd) M. STEWART,
Hon. Sec. China Association.

China Association,
Shanghai Branch, 3rd April, 1901.

J. J. Francis, Esq., K.C.,
Chairman, Hongkong.
Dear Sir,—I am instructed by the Committee of this Branch to forward to you the enclosed copy of a Memorandum for the consideration of which a meeting is called for to-morrow afternoon; the decision of the Committee as to the action to be taken will in due course be communicated to you.

The Memorandum explains itself, and I need not occupy time in enlarging upon it. The subject dealt with is of such importance that it is trusted that your Committee will co-operate in wiring to London urging that the strongest possible protest be entered against any hasty action in dealing with the Tariff. In the manner which seems to be proposed, the action would be absolutely fatal to commercial interests, and would entirely give away the only lever which we possess for obtaining redress of existing grievances.

Though until our meeting is held, I am unable to say what will be the action taken here, our telegram to London will probably be on the lines of the following draft, which will be submitted to the meeting:—"With reference to the indemnities we have good reason to believe that certain Powers propose international guaranteed loan secured by the simple process of raising the tariff to 10 per cent. Strongest possible protest should be made against any hasty action in the treatment of the tariff thereby endangering development of trade and destroying only available lever for procuring redress of existing grievances. It should be urged that China be pressed to

existing native sources of revenue, which are known to be capable of adequate expansion under honest administration. Present conference of Ministers is eminently unsuited for the settlement of complex commercial questions in which several have no interest. England should use every effort to reserve such settlement by leading Commercial Powers later."

This course will require a good deal of printing and adaptation to code exigencies, but it represents the general sense of the message which the Committee will probably adopt.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

LEONARD KERR,
Secretary.

MEMORANDUM.

I have information from Peking that some of the Powers, either because they have no commercial interests, or because they are in a hurry to get their money out of China, are urging that the question of the payment of the indemnity should be settled by a loan collectively guaranteed by the Powers, and secured on a drastic increase of the Customs Tariff. They are urging, I understand, that such questions as Tariff revision, abolition of *lekin*, the creation of new sources of revenue, &c., are all too complicated for discussion in the present situation; that to enter on such discussion will cause the negotiations to drag on indefinitely, and that the concert will not be able to endure the prolonged strain. It is also stated that the British Government shows signs of being inclined to agree—the solution of the difficulty being an easy one, as following the line of least resistance.

It is no doubt within the recollection of the Committee, that at the time of China's financial difficulties after the China-Japanese war, a similar proposition was put forward and was urged by Li Hung-chang during his European tour in 1896. The plausible argument put forward was—Double the Tariff, and there is the money. It will be remembered also that the Chambers of Commerce here and in Hongkong, as well as the Committees of the Association in both places and in London, vigorously protested against this "easy solution," the standpoint being that, whilst merchants in China were quite willing that the Tariff should be revised in China's favour, yet that a *quid pro quo* was necessary on China's part, seeing her more honest fulfilment of the Treaties and redress of existing grievances of irregular inland taxation. In fact, the concession of an increased Tariff should be used as a lever for relieving trade from its present hampered conditions.

The point was considered to be of such importance that the Chamber of Commerce and the Association combined in sending a special delegate to Peking to urge the views of the Shanghai community upon the Ministers, and I had the honour of undertaking the work. From interviews that I had with Sir Robert Hart I am certain that the "easy solution" was of his fathering, and Li Hung-chang was of course keenly urging it. It is very probable that the reported present inclination of the British Government to agree to the "easy solution" is not unconnected with the representations of Sir Robert Hart.

On the other hand, my information is that the British Minister is completely opposed (personally) to the "easy solution." His desire is altogether to separate the commercial negotiations proper from the present "peace" negotiations; for this purpose he desires that China be asked to provide the revenues for the indemnities by handing over the proceeds of certain existing revenues, viz: Salt, Native Customs, Rice Tribute, &c., up to the amount required for the service of the indemnity; this need not, however, in the first instance at any rate, direct foreign control over the administration of these revenues, though such control might be held in *terrorem* over the heads of the Chinese, should they fail to make the required payments. The idea is, in fact, that under the stimulus of necessity the Chinese would themselves extract a sufficiency of revenue from their sources, in the same way as under Sir Robert Hart's advice they have extracted a sufficient increase from *lekin* revenue in certain provinces (in which provinces, and at whose expense, we need not go into at present), in order to elude the control which was contemplated when certain provincial *lekins* were included in the guarantees for the 1898 Loan. Sir Ernest Satow, I am told, is opposed to the raising of a "collectively guaranteed loan," his view being that the indemnity due to each State should form a debt due to it by China, on which she would pay interest and amortisation until complete redemption; possibly this may be going too far as a representation of Sir Ernest's views, but anyway his main point is to provide, if only temporarily, for the services of the indemnities without touching the big questions affecting foreign trade, so as to leave them to be dealt with carefully and deliberately on their own merits after the "peace" negotiations are over.

Plainly, I think we must all agree that this policy of the British Minister is one which the Association should strenuously support. To settle the indemnity question by a stroke of the pen imposing a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty in lieu of the existing tariff would mean giving away the only lever we have for obtaining redress of existing grievances as to *lekin*, inland Navigation, &c., and to commit to the representatives of eleven Powers, most of which have no commercial interests worth speaking of, the settlement of commercial questions in which the future trade of China is involved, would be, on the part of Great Britain, simply suicidal.

I would suggest to the Committee that we should take immediate action in this matter; we need not commit ourselves to any definite proposals as to how the service of the indemnity should be provided; that, perhaps, would be going beyond our province; we might, however, urge that pressure be brought to bear upon China to provide for the service of the indemnity out of existing sources of revenue, distinct from foreign trade, which under more careful and honest administration are known to be capable of adequate expansion; in any case the point upon which we ought to lay stress is that the actual and potential development of British trade should not be jeopardised by any hasty and ill-considered scheme of increase of the Customs Duties, which would merely aggravate existing anomalies, and deprive us of the only lever for extracting from the Chinese the redress of grievances which hamper both the productivity of the Empire, and the growth also of the present Conference of Ministers, in which representatives of Powers having hardly any commercial interests in China appear to have an equal voice, cannot be regarded as a satisfactory instrument for conducting complicated commercial negotiations, and that the British Government should therefore make every effort to keep such negotiations apart from future settlement by the leading commercial Powers as soon as normal conditions of Government have been restored in the country.

The matter is one which, though I think it calls for action as speedily as possible, ought to be considered in full committee meeting; a meeting to-day is impossible, and to-morrow, being mail day, is inconvenient; will the Committee meet at my office on Thursday at 3 p.m.?

It will, I think, be desirable to invite the Hongkong Committee to co-operate with us

sending a copy of this Memorandum to Hongkong by the out-going mail.

J. G. DUNCKON, Chairman.
Shanghai, 2nd April, 1901.

China Association,
Shanghai Branch, 8th April, 1901.
J. J. Francis, Esq., K.C.,
Chairman, Hongkong.

Dear Sir,—Confirming my letter of 3rd instant, I now beg to inform you that at a meeting of this Committee, held on 4th instant, it was decided to send the following telegram to the London Committee:—

"With reference to the indemnity there is every reason to believe that certain Powers propose an international guaranteed loan secured by the simple process of a drastic tariff increase strongest possible protest should be made as although increase tariff is admissible such hasty action in the treatment of the tariff destroys the only available lever for the redress of present grievances, besides menacing trade expansion; pressure should be brought to bear upon China to provide service indemnity from existing sources of native revenue, which honestly collected, are known to be capable of adequate expansion; the present conference of Ministers of eleven Powers, several of whom have no commercial interests, is eminently unsuited to settle complex commercial questions which should be reserved for future settlement later by the leading commercial Powers. Every effort should be made to this end."

Trusting that your Committee will see its way to co-operate in this important matter, I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

LEONARD KERR,
Secretary.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Hongkong, 20th April, 1901.

J. J. Francis, Esq., Chairman,
China Association, Hongkong Branch.

Dear Sir,—As requested by you to-day we have wired our London Office as follows:—

"Following wired at the request of China Association, Hongkong Branch. They fully concur in Shanghai wire 4th April. Urge strongest possible protest against increase tariff except on condition total abolition abuses internal revenue, *lekin*, &c."

Yours faithfully,
H. W. FRASER,
p. Sub-Manager.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1901.

Sir,—It having been brought to the notice of this Chamber that a movement was in progress at Peking, favoured by certain of the Powers, to settle the question of the payment of the indemnities by China through a loan guaranteed by the Treaty Powers and secured by an increase of the Chinese Customs Tariff from 5 per cent. *ad valorem* to 10 per cent., the Committee lost no time in securing corroboration of the report, and then telegraphed to you as follows to-day:—

"Chamber Commerce, London.

"Referring Chinese Indemnity, it is proposed by certain Powers to raise guaranteed loan secured by doubling Tariff. This Chamber most earnestly submit Government should on no account agree any increase existing Tariff unless accompanied by substantial redress grievances connected *lekin* and other internal taxation and satisfactory settlement question inland waters navigation."

"T. JACKSON, Chairman,
"Hongkong Chamber Commerce."

PRESIDENT,
London Chamber of Commerce.

3rd May, 1901.

The Committee are not opposed to the idea of raising the Chinese Tariff *per se*, but they entertain invincible objections to making such a concession without obtaining simultaneously the most absolute guarantees for the redress of existing mercantile grievances and the abolition of irregular inland taxation. The increase of the Tariff should be regarded as the *quid pro quo* for the abolition of *lekin*, the merging of the native-managed into the Foreign Customs and their collection by the staff of the Imperial Maritime Customs, together with the permanent removal of the numerous inland barrier stations at which the Chinese goods are now collected on import until they reach the point where the burden of taxation renders them unsaleable. If any increase of the Tariff is concerted before the questions connected with collection are satisfactorily settled, there will be no chance of obtaining such settlement later on, for we shall have parted with our most cogent argument in advance. The difficulties in the way of the realisation of our demands are already sufficiently great; the provincial officials will strenuously oppose the abolition of *lekin* and the barrier dues, which have for many years been their main sources of revenue; and they will only yield on its being shown that this loss will be made good to them out of the increased Customs revenue.

The danger that now menaces commercial interests is, on a very limited scale, a disinclination to support any scheme which will serve to secure the prompt payment of the indemnity claimed by them from China. They can view with something more than equanimity the diversion of some of this traffic overland in consequence of the enhanced duties, especially if it passes through their territory, and this equanimity will not be disturbed by the consideration that the bulk of the increase in the Chinese Tariff will have to come out of the pockets of Anglo-Saxon and German merchants and manufacturers.

In view of these facts, therefore, and the certainty that any reforms in the Chinese methods of taxation must be made prior to the increase of their Tariff, I beg to urge upon your Committee the necessity of an early and energetic appeal to the Foreign Office to stand firm against any and all attempts to come to a premature and disastrous arrangement with regard to payment of the indemnities. So far as the Treaty Powers interested in the sea-borne commerce with China are concerned, they would prefer to wait indefinitely for their indemnity rather than barter away the prospects of future trade for the sake of its prompt liquidation.

Trusting that your Committee will fully appreciate the urgency of the question and its important bearing on trade with China, I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

T. JACKSON, Chairman.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1901.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th ult., transmitting copies of certain letters and telegrams which have passed between the Hongkong and Shanghai Branches of the China Association and the London Branch, relative to the question of the revision of the Chinese Tariff, and expressing the hope that this Chamber will co-operate to prevent any settlement of the question in the direction of increasing the Tariff without first securing guarantees for the abolition of the abuses connected with the collection of duties.

In reply, I am instructed to enclose, for the information of your Committee, copy of a telegram despatched to-day to the London Chamber of Commerce, and of a letter sent to that body by the following mail.

Trusting that the efforts taken by the Association and the Chamber may not prove

influence on the action of His Britannic Majesty's Government in the matter.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

R. CHATTEWORTH WILCOX,
Secretary.
Murray Stewart, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary,
China Association, Hongkong.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon at four o'clock to consider a suggestion by H. E. the Governor to let plague patients in Yau-mai be treated in their own houses, under proper supervision. The President (Hon. W. Chanthani, Acting Director of Public Works), occupied the chair, and there were also present the Hon. F. H. May, C. M. G. (Vice-President), Dr. Bell (Principal Civil Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Col. Hughes, R.A.M.C., Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar General), Mr. E. Osborne, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Chui A. Fong, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary to the Board).

The Secretary read the following minute from H. E. the Governor:—"In Hainan the doctor treated his plague patients in their own houses, and saved a considerable percentage. The number of cases was not sufficient to form the ground for a working theory, but the doctor said, in answer to my enquiry, that the disease had not spread to the other inmates. I suggest for the consideration of the Sanitary Board that it may be well to try the experiment in Yau-mai of permitting cases of such kind, where people have been given to be treated in their own houses, and, if they desire it, by Chinese doctors. The experiment could be closely watched, and in case of a spread of the disease to the other inmates, the permission could be withdrawn. It seems to me the only course promising any hope of assistance from the Chinese, without which, in a town situated like this, there is but slight hope of controlling the epidemic."

The President thought that, from the point of view of the patient it could make little difference where they were treated. The disease appeared to be developing rapidly and the rate of mortality was so high that it almost made no difference where a patient was treated. From his knowledge of Chinese quarters in Yau-mai, and elsewhere, he thought the method recommended for treating patients suffering from infectious disease would not be found practicable, especially where people were crowded together. There was no subdivision of the houses, and consequently no means existed of isolating a patient. The proposal did not recommend itself to him.

Dr. Clark suggested the establishment of a small hospital at Yau-mai. The Sanitary Board already possessed a small matshed there which could be adapted to the purpose. There was no reason why patients should not be saved the discomfort of being carried across the harbour and conveyed to Kennedy Town. The matshed could easily be fitted up for the purpose, and if the people could be induced to report cases of infectious disease, four or five per cent. more might possibly be saved. The fact of patients having to be carried across the harbour seemed to deter people from reporting cases. Dr. Clark thought their Chinese colleagues might express their views on the recommendation, and the consideration of which the meeting was called.

In reply to Lieut.-Col. Hughes Dr. Clark said he was prepared to move that the Board recommend the Government to utilise the Sanitary Board matshed at Yau-mai for the treatment of patients, provided they could get the services of a doctor from the College of Medicine to take charge of the hospital.

Lieut.-Col. Hughes seconded.
Mr. Osborne, said that the recommendation of H.E. the Governor, if adopted, would result in a very drastic change in the steps hitherto taken to combat plague, and it was late in the day to introduce a change. He agreed with the President in saying that they ought not to support the recommendation. In Hainan the doctors saved a considerable percentage of cases, and there was not the slightest doubt the doctors in Hongkong could do the same if they got the patients in time. A Chinaman, when he got fever, simply went and lay down until he had developed into plague; then he was removed by his friends to Canton, or wherever his home was; more often, however, he was allowed to die and his body was dumped into the street. He thought it inadvisable to introduce at present any such step as that suggested by H.E. the Governor for the treatment of plague patients.

Mr. May agreed with Mr. Osborne, and thought the Sanitary Board at any rate might congratulate itself on the fact that since the plague outbreak of 1894, which took them unawares, plague had never got out of hand. That was more than could be said for India, where, he believed, the authorities had had to give in to native prejudices and practically admit themselves defeated. Although plague in the colony was pretty bad, it was not nearly so bad as in '94 when it was allowed to grow to a very serious extent before they knew anything about it. Therefore, he believed in leaving well alone and in profiting by what experience had taught them.

In reply to Mr. Brewin Dr. Clark said that the number of deaths last week was 95 per cent. There had been an increase in the number of unidentified deaths.
Mr. Fung Wa Chun, in answer to Mr. Osborne, said he thought the Chinese were quite willing to report their cases, but admitted that coolies were in the habit of hiding them. Though not quite in favour of the suggestion to treat patients in their own houses, he thought it might be given a trial. In Canton, where firm against any and all attempts to come to a premature and disastrous arrangement with regard to payment of the indemnities. So far as the Treaty Powers interested in the sea-borne commerce with China are concerned, they would prefer to wait indefinitely for their indemnity rather than barter away the prospects of future trade for the sake of its prompt liquidation.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH THE FAR EAST.

The United States Department of Agriculture has recently published an exhaustive report showing the remarkable growth which has recently taken place in American trade with Japan, China, and Hongkong. The value of the merchandise exchanged ten years ago was \$45,294,167; now it is more than double. Formerly the excess of imports from these countries into the United States were largely in excess of the exports; now the excess of imports over exports amounts to only about \$8,324,382. It is interesting and instructive to see in what branches of commerce these increases have taken place. Of the domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Japan, China, and Hongkong nearly 40 per cent. consists of agricultural produce. Proportionately the agricultural exports are increasing even more rapidly than the non-agricultural, the principal gain occurring in the shipments to Japan. The exports from the United States to Japan, China, and Hongkong consist largely of five leading items—cotton, cotton manufactures, kerosene oil, wheat flour, and manufactures of iron and steel. Regarding agricultural exports to Japan, the most important items after cotton and wheat flour are alcohol, leaf tobacco, milk, salted or pickled beef, wheat, canned beef, bones, butter, wine, and canned fruits. Next to kerosene oil and manufactures of iron and steel, the most important items among non-agricultural exports to Japan are unmanufactured iron and steel, paper and its manufactures, tobacco manufactures, leather, scientific and electrical apparatus, lubricating oil, paraffin wax, and waxes. Of the merchandise classified as agricultural exports to China, the principal items, after cotton and wheat flour, are ginseng, mutton, canned beef, milk, canned fruits, and leaf tobacco. Although cotton manufactures, kerosene oil, manufactures of iron and steel, and tobacco manufactures form by far the largest part of non-agricultural exports to China, there are numerous other items of considerable value, among the most important being lumber, unmanufactured iron and steel, paper and its manufactures, scientific and electrical apparatus, vehicles, cycles, manufactures of wood, and lubricating oil. The agricultural exports of chief importance to Hongkong are: Wheat flour, ginseng, cotton, canned fruits, mutton, bones, beef, wheat, and cheese. Non-agricultural are: Kerosene oil, fish and fish products, manufactures of iron and steel, tobacco manufacture, cotton manufactures, lubricating oil, perfume and cosmetics, lumber, and manufactures of wood.

AN ART ROMANCE.

RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN GAINSBOROUGH. LONDON, April 8th.

Mr. Agnew, the art collector, has arrived in London from Chicago bringing back the stolen Gainsborough picture, "The Duchess of Devonshire," which has been recovered by American detectives in the Western States. The circumstances of the recovery are unknown even to Mr. Agnew.

The mystery has given rise to numerous extravagant reports. The picture is not damaged.

April 9th.

Mr. Agnew says he knows nothing of the sensational stories about it. He dealt only with detectives in England and America and pays the reward of £1,000, originally offered, and nothing more.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

Names.	From.	Due.
Bengal	Singapore	To-morrow
Hamburg	Singapore	May 14th
China	Singapore	May 16th
Millie Maru	Bombay	May 17th
Doric	San Francisco	May 23rd
Empress of China	Vancouver	May 28th

We would direct the attention of shipowners to the style in which "Steamers Expected" and "Projected Sailings" are published in these columns, and in so doing respectfully urge the managers of shipping firms to give orders to their clerks to furnish the office, on the form attached, with full details of the vessels, including the names of the agents and the names of the owners.

PROJECTED SAILINGS.

Ship.	Destination.	Due.
Afridi	New York	May 24th
Akashi Maru	Swatow, &c.	May 15th
America Maru	San Francisco, &c.	July 4th
Anping Maru	Poochow	May 22nd
Antenor	London	May 14th
Bala Maru	Marseilles, &c.	May 17th
Ballaarat	Europe, &c.	May 17th
Bayer	Strait, &c.	June 25th
Belgian King	San Diego, &c.	June 10th
Bengal	Shanghai	May 10th
Bismarck	Singapore, &c.	May 11th
Bramar	Victoria, B.C.	June 7th
Calchas	London	May 28th
Canton	Marseilles, &c.	May 18th
Carlisle City	San Diego, &c.	May 16th
Changsha	Yokohama	May 12th
China	San Francisco, &c.	May 25th
City of Peking	San Francisco, &c.	July 13th
Glenogle	Victoria, B.C.	June 28th
Coptic	San Francisco, &c.	May 27th
Dajin Maru	Tamsui	May 12th
Doric	San Francisco, &c.	May 23rd
Emp. China	San Francisco, &c.	May 28th
Emp. India	San Francisco, &c.	May 28th
Emp. Japan	San Francisco, &c.	May 28th
Empress	Manila	May 15th
Empress	New York	May 15th
Empress	San Francisco, &c.	May 23rd
Gisela	Singapore, &c.	May 11th
Haimun	Swatow, &c.	May 10th
Hamburg	Strait, &c.	May 17th
Heathburn	New York	July 17th
Hiroshima Maru	Kobe & Yokohama	May 24th
Hongkong Maru	San Francisco, &c.	May 16th
Java	Shanghai, &c.	May 31st
K. Companion	Portland, &c.	May 15th
Kailan	Mojil	May 12th
Kasuga Maru	Sydney, &c.	May 24th
Katsusho	Strait, &c.	May 11th
Kinshu Maru	Victoria, B.C.	May 11th
König Albert	Strait, &c.	Aug. 22nd
Lowther Castle	New York	June 30th
Machao	London	June 11th
Mike Maru	Mojil, &c.	May 21st
Nippon Maru	San Francisco, &c.	June 11th
Preussan	Strait, &c.	May 20th
Prinz Heinrich	Strait, &c.	May 15th
Princess Irene	Strait, &c.	Sept. 5th
Ryukyu Maru	Liverpool	May 10th
Sachsen	Strait, &c.	May 24th
Segovia	Havre, &c.	Aug. 8th
Stuttgart	Strait, &c.	May 21st
Sunlight	Havre, &c.	May 21st
Tacoma	Victoria, B.C.	May 17th
Ulysses	Liverpool	May 17th
Victoria	Victoria, B.C.	May 28th
Wakasa Maru	Kobe & Yokohama	May 24th
Wittenberg	Havre, &c.	June 10th
Woosung	Shanghai, &c.	May 14th
Wuhu	Poochow	May 14th
Yuenan	Manila	May 11th

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Letters for the following persons lie unclaimed at the Post Office:—

Ahem, J.
Agan, D.
Arias, D.
Arthur, T.
Auger, Bishop Van
Armistead, Miss A. J.
Brokenshire, F.
Beal, Gunner J.
Brown, J.
Boyd, K. P.
Beylis, M.
Bannerman, J.
Burson, Chas.
Bent, G.
Bryan, M. R.
Bergerowski, C.
Benedo, J. G. C.
Bird, W. B. M.
Bolin, O.
Bunning, N.
Bidal, A. H.
Banchersky, M. de
Brill, G. D.
Horton, A. L. L.
Cohen, A. S.
Cream, C. H.
Chambers, Capt. R.
C. H.
Callen, F. W.
Candler, W.
Chadling, Brothers & Co.
Carpenter, F. G.
Child, H. E. A.
Chapman, W.
Cartledge, J.
Cavie, E. H.
Callen, Capt. V.
Comie, Mrs.
Carbock, Capt. Van
Cahill, G.
Cox, A. A.
Courrie, J.
Cook, L. F.
Graig, J.
Duffis, R.
Dells, Capt. F.
Davis, J.
Duwey, Mrs. A. J. T.
Drake, Mrs. E. J.
Davis, S.
Dreves, Capt. H.
Danson, Miss E.
Darlington, H.
Daulton, P.
Dodge, V. A.
Dunbar, T. E.
Dipple, Mrs.
Dewey, W. R.
Eckert, W.
Etienne, C.
Etzel, L.
Elkins, S. B.
Evans, A. M. A.
Edmunds, H. W. S.
Egrius, A.
Freeling, Lady
Farnham, V. D.
Frieburg, S. S.
Fobbs, G.
Fagen, P. M.
Goetz, F.
Grant, W.
Garis, H. L.
Greenwood, Miss E. B.
Gyr, H. W.
Glendinning, R.
Goodwin, L.
Georgeson, J.
Grant, J. K.
Gutierrez, L.
Grunstein, B.
Gomes, J.
Greenwood, T.
Green, Mrs. G.
Garrat, S.
Grimes, J. B.
Gordon, J. R.
Harkens, J.
Herberville, L. D.
Honey, B.
Hardy, R. J.
Hager, C. W.
Hoag, P. V.
H. K. Amateur Photo Club.
Hinderkoper, J.
Hoot, P. F. G.
Haver, F. C.
Huby, G.
Harrison, Mrs. P.
Hamilton, Mrs. H.
Hallard, F. J.
Hoashi, R.
Harrison, R.
Heacock, A.
Hay, Rev. N. E.
Hark, G.
Ingold, F.
Jones, c/o Council
Johnson, J.
Johnson, C. E.
Jeffries, Rev. M.
Joasiano, S.
Jones, A. (Gallor)
Jenkins, C. M.
Kirkpatrick, M. C.
Kinn, C. H.
Keller, G.
Kotewell, R. H.
Karmantz, S.
Kirk, R.
Kelton, W.
Kneufel and Stryff
Kierulff, P.
Kukman, G. W.
Knapp, J. W.
Lester, M. K.
Libert, J.
Leon, C. de
Losa, Dr.
Lawlor, F. B. B.
Lanus, J.
Lawing, C. C.

London, H. J.
Lester, H.
Lyall, R.
Lignin, L.
Liss, Miss
Lohr, A.
Martin, Miss E. G. O.
Minchin, D. J.
Molty, M.
Moochouse, J.
McIntosh, J.
Moore, Bishop
Merry, Mrs. D. J.
Menasché, L.
Murphy, J. W.
Murphy, Mrs. F.
Moore, H.
MacGregor, T. R.
Mullis, W.
Mure, F. S.
Maxwell, Lieut. D. H.
Myer, J. D.
Mortensen, J. F.
Mondell, G. D.
Murphy, Mrs. A.
Nash, F.
Nato, F.
Nicol, J. A.
Neilson, E.
O'Beirne, J.
Osawa, Miss
Palmer, J.
Partridge, Dr. L. S.
Phillips, C. F.
Perkins, Miss S.
Peterson, J.
Porter, A. M. J.
Poerned, J. G.
Paulsen, T.
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Pastewsky
Patterson, J. H.
Pitcher, A. J.
Paisis, G.
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Kiel, G.
Reutens, J. W.
Rigby, J.
Rehemobhooy, H.
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Rose, R.
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Read, Miss M. B.
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Reid, Capt. T.
Roberts, Mrs. J.
Rowington, C. F.
Rosen, E.
Ramson, Miss I.
Samborn, F. G.
Sheppard, P. A.
Stewart, J. E.
Schiller, W.
Stewart, A. H.
Sylvester, F. W.
Seavlan, J.
Solomon, Major L. L.
Shannon, Miss
Schlichting, Mrs.
Smith, W. A.
Saad, J.
Spieler, L.
Stewart, Messrs. J. & C.
Silverthorne, A.
Sanderson, A. O. D.
Sicon, E.
Stephen, A.
Starr, Miss E.
Steel, Esq.
Shrewsbury, R. W.
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Stanley, N. L.
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Townsend, A. M.
Thompson, P. H. W.
Turney, A. H.
Thom, Capt. J.
Tomylkin, J.
Torre, T.
Talbot, B. W.
Thornburgh, Mrs. R. M.
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Tachner, Mrs. M.
Westcott, Mrs. H.
Worthington, C.
Wheat, W. E.
Woodley, W.
Watson, H. G.
Wegener, Dr. G.
Watson, J.
Wilde, M.
Webster, D. W.
Wright, Capt. W.
Watson, Dr.
Wallace, F.
Walker, F.
White, S.
Westrop, Miss
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Weedon, G.
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Brimble, Capt. A. 790
Brough, R. Murad Khan I.P.C. 529
Bortolo, B. Mayson, William
Boulton, Mrs. R. MacVaugh, E.
Brough, Mrs. R. Marle, Hugo
Clark, G. Munga Khan I.P.C.
85
Clarke, J. McNab, J.
Chao, H. Y. Nogueira, M.
Dumelli, Miss F. Nawab Khan, I.P.C. 637
Delhi, N. M. Khan N. C. III.
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537 S. Praya, East, Wan-
chal, Hongkong

List of Registered Covers in Poste Restante.

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Gee (Major). Teiching.
Gillingham. Thanghai.
Kamchong. Thl.
Kongpulong. Turgens.
Kongyueh. Tyehongsoon.
Luprak. Watanabe.
Lichenshang. Yecoon.
Matthew, Joseph. Ying Tie Hinglung.
Moody. 0208 (Sweet Kee Chan).
Quanonlong. 0651, 4037 (Nam Hing).
Quannong. 5940 (Kwong Yu Yun).
Sham. Two.
Sianghoochan. 0651, 301 (Nam Wan).
Steamer Windland. 0085 (S. K. Keacham).
F. von der Pfordten, Manager in China.

List of Registered Covers in Poste Restante.

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Molty, M.
Moochouse, J.
McIntosh, J.
Moore, Bishop
Merry, Mrs. D. J.
Menasché, L.
Murphy, J. W.
Murphy, Mrs. F.
Moore, H.
MacGregor, T. R.
Mullis, W.
Mure, F. S.
Maxwell, Lieut. D. H.
Myer, J. D.
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Mondell, G. D.
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Osawa, Miss
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Partridge, Dr. L. S.
Phillips, C. F.
Perkins, Miss S.
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Porter, A. M. J.
Poerned, J. G.
Paulsen, T.
Pillory, J. R.
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Reutens, J. W.
Rigby, J.
Rehemobhooy, H.
Rivington, C. F.
Rose, R.
Ramos, A.
Rowand, A. G.
Read, Miss M. B.
Rushy, C. B.
Roberts
Rennie, E.
Riegen, Capt. A.
Read, Miss
Reid, Capt. T.
Roberts, Mrs. J.
Rowington, C. F.
Rosen, E.
Ramson, Miss I.
Samborn, F. G.
Sheppard, P. A.
Stewart, J. E.
Schiller, W.
Stewart, A. H.
Sylvester, F. W.
Seavlan, J.
Solomon, Major L. L.
Shannon, Miss
Schlichting, Mrs.
Smith, W. A.
Saad, J.
Spieler, L.
Stewart, Messrs. J. & C.
Silverthorne, A.
Sanderson, A. O. D.
Sicon, E.
Stephen, A.
Starr, Miss E.
Steel, Esq.
Shrewsbury, R. W.
Stephens, G.
Stanley, N. L.
Sawada, Miss
Sare, Miss G.
Schuh, S.
Townsend, A. M.
Thompson, P. H. W.
Turney, A. H.
Thom, Capt. J.
Tomylkin, J.
Torre, T.
Talbot, B. W.
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Tachner, Mrs. M.
Westcott, Mrs. H.
Worthington, C.
Wheat, W. E.
Woodley, W.
Watson, H. G.
Wegener, Dr. G.
Watson, J.
Wilde, M.
Webster, D. W.
Wright, Capt. W.
Watson, Dr.
Wallace, F.
Walker, F.
White, S.
Westrop, Miss
Wilkins, Mrs.
Walkeford, E.
Werthman, L.
Weedon, G.
Weber, Dr. E.
Welch, J.
Wile, W. N.
Wake, G. E.
Winkler, T. C.
Walker, J. D.
Winkler, A.
Wheeler, I.
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Young, W. R.
Yerex, J. A.
Zinn, G. A.

Fatmalce (Bombay)
Felice, Blas
Fossiane, A.
Ferreira, F. X. P.
Frampton, Mrs. (3)
Farris, G. (Singapore)
Gabor Khan
Gewan Singh, I.P.C.
807
Garcia, R.
Gulab Khan, I.P.C.
599
Gunda Singh
Glick, M.
Hand, H. J. (Manila)
To Constantino
Hand, Vic. Eng.
School, Hongkong.
Harwood, Thomas
Hasham Ali, I.P.C.
667
Hilton, St. John.
Hazar Khan, I.P.C. 616
Hesa, Miss O.
Hodge, E. G. Port-
land (Maine), Re-
turned.
Hakan Singh, I.P.C.
664
Hall, J. L.
Harrison, R.
Hall, Capt. F.
Hoashi, S.
Haynes, J.
Jawalla Singh, I.P.C.
614
Johnson, C. E.
Jandoo

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S.S. Atlas M. Richardson.
"Belgian King" Abnetheley.
"Belgian King" Mr. Cooper.
"Belgian King" N. J. Garbutt.
"Belgian King" Capt. Wallis.
"Belgian King" T. Connollys.
"Belgian King" E. Nielson.
"Belgian King" Capt. J. Kennedy.
"Belgian King" W. Cropley.
"Belgian King" H. Broch.
"Belgian King" R. B. Munro.
"Belgian King" John Mann.
"Belgian King" Chas. McFeely.
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"Belgian King" H. Mines.
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NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1901.

MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA.

No. 6, Ice House Street, Praya Central.

Head Office: TOKIO.

Branch Offices: LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG and all Ports in JAPAN.

Agencies: Mitki Coal Mines, Kanada Coal Mines, Hokoku Coal Mines, Yoshinotani Coal Mines, Onnoura Coal Mines, No. 1, Onnoura Coal Mines, Ichimura Coal Mines, Kishimura Coal Mines, Yoshio Coal Mines, Yamano Coal Mines, Manoura Coal Mines, The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Ltd., Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Limited, Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited, Kaenagafuchi Cotton Spinning Mills, Shanghai Cotton Spinning Mills, Tokio Cotton Spinning Mills, Miike Cotton Spinning Mills, Imperial Government Paper Mills, Onoda Cement Company.

MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA, M. FUJISE, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1900.

NEW GOODS.

PLENTY IN HAND.

JAPANESE CURIOS.

D. NOMA, No. 112, Beconsfield Arcade, Opposite the City Hall.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1900.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition, and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES. Nos. 54 & 56, Queen's Road Central.

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MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER, TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, 100, Ice House Road.

IS now in a position, in his New and Comfortable Premises, to receive as before, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East. GROUPS and VIEWS a speciality.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1900.

DENTISTRY. SUI SANG, (Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA), DENTIST, No. 4, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1901.

SIEN TING, SURGEON DENTIST, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1900.

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